(XXXIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 1688.) 345

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1779.

PARIS, *January* 2.

LETTERS from Breſt adviſe, that the Engagement frigate has had a ſevere battle with an Engliſh frigate, named the Roſe, and that on putting into that port to refit ſhe ſunk, and only ſaved forty of her crew.

Jan. 12. They write from Liſbon, that the Pendant, of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. Vandreuil, had been obliged in a ſtorm to run aſhore on the coaſt of Portugal, and is wrecked.

COPENHAGEN, *Jan.* 12. Ten ſhips of the line and 6 frigates are fitting out againſt the ſpring, one of 74 guns, 3 of 70, two of 64, two of 60, and two of 50, two frigates of 36 guns, one of 34, two of 30, and one of 20 guns.

HAGUE, *Jan.* 27. Our laſt letters from Berlin mention poſitively, that prince Henry of Pruſſia will quit the command of the Saxon army, at the opening of the next campaign, and that the hereditary prince of Brunſwick will ſucceed him.

HANOVER, *Feb.* 5. The king of England, our elector, has demanded from the regency of this electorate, two tons of gold, to enable him to put the electorate in a proper ſtate of defence in theſe critical times. This demand was readily complied with by the ſtates, at an aſſembly held for that purpoſe the 22ſt ultimo.

LONDON, *January* 5.

Yeſterday fifty ſail of tranſport ſhips were taken into ſervice by the commiſſioners of the navy.

On Saturday laſt four companies of the 75th, or prince of Wales's regiment, under the command of a field officer, embarked at Chatham on board lighters, in which they proceeded to Black Stakes, where tranſports were ready to receive them. They are deſtined for Africa.

Jan. 12. Yeſterday Sir Edward Hughes hoiſted his flag on board the Superb man of war, of 74 guns, at Portſmouth.

Yeſterday arrived at Portſmouth his Majeſty's armed ſhip the Fortune, from the South Seas, which was ſent ſome time ago to make ſome new diſcoveries.

This morning accounts were ſent from the Admiralty to Plymouth, for the Foudroyant man of war, and the reſt of the men of war in that harbour immediately to ſail for Spithead, to join the fleet there, which is to ſail on ſome ſecret expedition.

Yeſterday fe'nnight, the Tyger, Capt. Qualtrough, a privateer belonging to Douglaſs in the Iſle of Man, returned to that port with a Dutch galliot, loaded with 189 hogſheads of tobacco, bound from Bourdeaux to Dieppe, which they took on Sunday ſe'nnight about ten leagues to the ſouthward of Scilly.

Yeſterday the Hunter, Capt. Grey, arrived in the Downs with diſpatches from New-York, which were landed at Deal, and immediately ſent, by expreſs, to Lord Germaine's office.

Yeſterday advice was received from Cork, that a large American privateer is taken and carried into that place, ſaid to be the General Sullivan, which took the Weymouth packet.

A letter from Toulon by the laſt mail confirms the account of the ſailing of three men of war and three frigates, with a body of land forces on board for the Eaſt Indies.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth for the tranſports lying there to take in their proviſions, &c. as ſoon as poſſible, that they may be ready to take the troops on board which are ordered for Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, February 5.

"Sir Edward Hughes made a ſignal this morning for the Eaſt India fleet to drop down to St. Helen's.

"The American priſoners at Forton had once more nearly effected their eſcape, but were prevented by the vigilance of the guards.

"The Liverpool Blues are here, and in a few days will embark on board the tranſports for America."

PUBLISHED by AUTHORITY.

The ſentence of a court-martial held on the honourable admiral Keppel, from the 7th of January to the 11th of February, 1779.

THE court, purſuant to an order from the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, dated December 11, 1778, directed to Sir Thomas Pye, proceeded to enquire into a charge exhibited by Sir Hugh Palliſer againſt the honourable admiral Keppel, for miſconduct and neglect of duty on the 27th and 28th of July, 1778, in ſundry inſtances, as mentioned in a paper, which accompanies this ſaid order, and to try him for the ſame.

And the court having heard the evidence and the priſoner's defence, and maturely and ſeriouſly having conſidered the whole, are of opinion, that the charge *is malicious and ill founded*, it having appeared that the ſaid admiral, ſo far from having by miſconduct and neglect of duty on the day herein mentioned, loſt an opportunity of rendering eſſential ſervice to the ſtate, and thereby tarniſhing the honour of the Britiſh navy, behaved as became a judicious, brave, and experienced officer.

The court do therefore, unanimouſly and honourably acquit the ſaid admiral of the articles and charge laid againſt him; and he is hereby fully and honourably acquitted.

Thomas Pye, preſident, Matthew Buckle, Abſalom Maſkell, Penny, Smith, Bateſon, John Montagu, Roddam, Dyke, Mowatt, Duncan, Graydon.

Upon which the preſident addreſſed the admiral as follows:

Admiral Keppel,

It is my ſmall pleaſure to me to receive the commands of the court I have the honour to preſide at, that on delivering you your *ſword* I am to congratulate you on its being reſtored to you with ſo much honour, hoping ere long you will be called forth by your ſovereign to draw it once more in defence of your country.

BOSTON, *April* 19.

Extract of a letter from Allen Hallet, Eſq; commander of the armed brig Tyrannicide, directed to the hon. board of war, dated in latitude 28, 30: *N. long.* 68, 25: *weſt, March* 31, 1779.

"I have the pleaſure of ſending this by Mr. John Blanch, who goes prize maſter of the prize brig Revenge, a privateer lately commanded by capt. Robert Kendall, belonging to Grenada, but laſt from Jamaica, mounting fourteen carriage guns, 6 and 4 pounders, four ſwivels and two cohorns, and ſixty able bodied men, which I diſcovered on the 29th inſtant at four o'clock, P. M. about four leagues to windward coming down upon us. Upon which I cleared ſhip and got all hands to their quarters ready for action, then ſtood cloſe upon the wind, waiting for her till about half paſt ſix, P. M. when ſhe came up and hailing me, aſked where I was from? I told them, from Boſton—I aſked them, where they were from? and was anſwered, they were a Britiſh cruiſer from Jamaica—I immediately replied, that I was an American cruiſer; upon which they ordered me to ſtrike; but finding me not diſpoſed to gratify their deſires, they run up under my lee and ſaluted me with a broad ſide; without loſs of time I returned the compliment, and dropping a ſtern got under her lee, where our fires were ſo warm from below and from our tops, and the ſhots ſo well directed, we diſmounted two of their guns, drove the men from their quarters, and compelled them to ſtrike to the American flag. The engagement laſted one hour and a quarter, during which we were not half piſtol ſhot diſtant, and ſome part of the time our yards were locked in with theirs. I had eight men wounded; only two of which are bad, among them my firſt lieutenant and maſter. On board the prize were killed the firſt lieutenant, one quarter maſter, and ſix men; and the captain, ſecond lieutenant, gunner, and eleven men were wounded."

The prize Revenge above mentioned, arrived ſafe in port the 14th inſtant.

Thurſday laſt three perſons were committed to gaol on proof of having been concerned in trading with the enemy at Newport.

April 22. Saturday laſt arrived here, a packet-boat, in 39 days from Breſt; ſhe ſailed a few hours after receiving her orders and diſpatches from the court; ſhe brought very few private letters, but large diſpatches for congreſs, and the miniſter of France at Philadelphia, which will probably determine the arrangements of Europe for the enſuing ſummer, and the iſſue of the negociations of the marquis d'Almodavar, the Spaniſh ambaſſador at London. Theſe diſpatches were immediately forwarded, with a proper guard to Philadelphia. By this packet, which left Breſt the beginning of March, we learn, that the armaments of France, our good ally, were going on ſtill with great rapidity and ſucceſs; that the ſpirit of the nation was high, and their cruiſers againſt the Britiſh ſucceſsful; particularly that two men of war of the line, lately meeting with two Britiſh cruiſers, of 28 and 20 guns, had taken one and ſunk the other; that the navigation of the French and Americans, was much more ſafe and unmoleſted in the European ſeas than it had been, by the capture of many Britiſh armed veſſels; particularly that the bay of Biſcay had for ſome time been free, in a manner, from their cruiſers; that the armaments of Spain were continued with equal earneſtneſs with thoſe of France, ſo that ſhould no accommodation take place, the whole Spaniſh naval power would be in a condition to act the enſuing ſummer.

Two days before the above packet left Breſt, five ſhips of the line, and a number of frigates, with ſome troops, ſailed for the Weſt-Indies, as an additional reinforcement to the count d'Eſtaing; and ſome time before, ſeven ſail of the line, with tranſports, and a proportion of frigates, and 6000 troops, had gone from France to the Eaſt-Indies.

A letter from a gentleman in France, received by the packet, mentions, that count d'Eſtaing may probably, by the ſummer, make his appearance again in theſe ſeas.

An article from the London papers of the 16th December, mentions great precautions having been taken againſt French ſpies. This is not without good reaſon, for France has the beſt intelligence from every quarter in Europe, and is well acquainted with the plans and tranſactions of the court of London. This court, we are told, was lately not a little ſurpriſed and confounded, at finding that the ſubſtance of a conference muſt have been, by ſome means, conveyed to M. Sartine, the miniſter of France, at which only the king, lord George Germaine, lord North, and Charles Jenkinſon, were preſent.

Late advices from the Weſt-Indies mention, that ſome cruiſers of the count d'Eſtaing had not long ſince taken two Britiſh frigates.

Thurſday laſt Benjamin Procter, David Hatch, John Jones, and John Butler, were apprehended and committed to gaol, on ſuſpicion of having ſupplied the enemy, at Rhode-Iſland, with naval ſtores.

NEW-YORK, *April* 14.

Genuine copy of a letter from Mr. Livingſton, titular governor of New-Jerſey, to his excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c.

"Sir, Elizabeth-town, 29th March, 1779.

"After having apologized for my delaying your and Mr. Franklin's dinner, by being accidentally abroad when you did me the honour a few days ago to ſend col. Stirling to wait upon me to New-York, I beg leave to acquaint you, that I am poſſeſſed of the moſt authentic proofs of a general officer under your command having offered a large ſum of money to an inhabitant of this ſtate to aſſaſſinate me, in caſe he could not take me alive; this, Sir, is ſo repugnant to the character which I have hitherto formed of Sir Henry Clinton, that I think it highly improbable you ſhould either countenance, connive at, or be privy to, a deſign ſo ſanguinary and diſgraceful. Taking it however for granted that you are a gentleman of too much ſpirit to diſown any thing that you think proper to abet, I give you this opportunity for diſavowing ſuch dark proceedings, if undertaken without your approbation, aſſuring you at the ſame time that if countenanced by you, your perſon is more in my power than I have reaſon to think you imagine. I have the honour to be, with all due reſpect, your excellency's moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) WIL. LIVINGSTON.

General Sir Henry Clinton."

His excellency's anſwer.

"Sir, New-York, April 10, 1779.

"As you addreſs me on a grave ſubject, no leſs than life and death, and your own perſon concerned, I condeſcend to anſwer you, but muſt not be troubled with any farther correſpondence with Mr. Livingſton.

"Had I a ſoul capable of harbouring ſo infamous an idea as aſſaſſination, you Sir, at leaſt, would have nothing to fear; for be aſſured, I ſhould not blacken myſelf with ſo foul a crime to obtain ſo trifling an end.

"Senſible of the power you boaſt of being able to diſpoſe of my life by means of intimates of yours, ready to murder at your command, I can only congratulate you on your amiable connections, and acknowledge myſelf your moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

William Livingſton, Eſq; New-Jerſey."

To which his excellency the governor of the Jerſies returned the following anſwer.

"Sir, Elizabeth-town, 13th April, 1779.

"I received your excellency's letter of the tenth inſt. this afternoon, and had an opportunity about an hour thereafter to ſee a copy of it in the New-York American Gazette, together with mine of the twenty-ninth of March, which occaſioned it. Your excellency by theſe publications, compared with a certain paſſage in your letter, ſeems determined to cloſe our correſpondence, by precluding me from a reply. But by the laws of England, Sir (the beſt of which we intend to adopt, leaving the reſt to our old friends of the realm) he who opens a cauſe, hath the privilege of concluding it.

"It is the obſervation of foreigners, that America has ſhewn her ſuperiority to Great-Britain no leſs in the decency of her writings than in the ſucceſs of her arms. I have too great a reſpect for my native country, whatever I ought to have for Sir Henry Clinton, to furniſh an inſtance in contradiction of ſo honourable a remark.

"Perhaps, Sir, you entertain too exalted an opinion of your own importance, in deeming it a *condeſcenſion* in you, to anſwer a letter informing you, in the moſt inoffenſive terms, of an overture made by one of your general officers to have me aſſaſſinated. Alas, how many a hopeful gentleman has been made giddy by a ſtar and garter! it had doubtleſs redounded more to your honour, and afforded a ſtronger argument of your abhorring ſuch infamous meaſures, to have called upon me for the proofs, and manifeſted a proper reſentment againſt the criminal, than to flouriſh about "the capability of your ſoul," and to betray a want of politeneſs, ſo unuſual in perſons of your rank and breeding; and that without any other provocation than my complaining to you of the conduct of one under your command, ſo repugnant to the law of arms, and the ſentiments of humanity.

"That "you have a ſoul capable of harbouring ſo infamous an idea as aſſaſſination," I was ſo far from intimating, that I told you, "I thought it highly improbable you ſhould either countenance, connive at, or be privy to, a deſign ſo ſanguinary and diſgraceful." And I remember that when I uſed the word *improbable*, I had like to have ſaid *impoſſible*; but that I was deterred, on recollecting numerous inſtances, by the extreme difficulty of preciſely aſcertaining the utmoſt *poſſibility* of Britiſh cruelty. Whatever your ſoul may be *capable of*, I ſhould have ventured, before the receipt of your letter, to have pronounced it impoſſible for you to be capable of opprobrious language. How far, Sir, I am now to believe this impoſſibility, I leave you, in your cooler moments, to determine.

"How *trifling* an *end* ſoever you may ſuppoſe would be obtained by my aſſaſſination, you certainly thought my character, not long ſince, important enough to make me a principle object of what was, in a literal ſenſe, a very dirty expedition.

"What could induce you to ſay, that "I boaſted of the power of being able to diſpoſe of your life, by means of intimates of mine, ready to murder at my command?" I am at a loſs to gueſs. Is there a word in my letter either about your *life*, or about *murder*? Or is your excellency ſo haunted with the thoughts of murder, with a conſciouſneſs of Britiſh barbarity, that you cannot write three paragraphs, without being ſtartled at the ſhocking ſpectre? And if there are any *intimates* in the caſe, how do you know but that they are intimates of *your own*? I told you that your perſon "was more in my power than I had reaſon to think you imagined." But is there no ſuch thing as one perſon's being in the

power to do it another without murder? Indeed, Sir, from this specimen of your inductions, you ought to be a much better general than you appear to be a logician, or America need be under no apprehensions about her independence, during your administration.

"As to your "must not be troubled with any farther correspondence with Mr. Livingston," believe me, Sir, that I have not the least passion for interrupting your more useful correspondence with the British ministry, by which the nation will doubtless be greatly edified, and which will probably furnish materials for the most authentic history of the present war; and that you cannot be less ambitious of my correspondence than I am of yours; because whatever improvement I might hope to receive from you in the art of war, and especially in the particular branches of conducting [a] *moon-light retreats*, and planning [b] secret *expeditions*; I should not expect, from our correspondence, any considerable edification or refinement, in the epistolary way. I am therefore extremely willing to terminate it, by wishing you a safe voyage across the Atlantic, with the singular glory of having attempted to reduce to bondage, a people determined to be free and independent. I am, Sir, your excellency's humble servant,

WIL. LIVINGSTON."

His excellency General Sir Henry Clinton.

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[a] *Sir Henry informed the ministry, that in his retreat at Monmouth, he took the advantage of the* moon light; *when in reality he did not begin his retreat till some hours after the moon was set.*

[b] *It is remarkable, that of all the* secret expeditions *planned by this gentleman, since he has had the chief command of the British army (and those expeditions have been multifarious) not one of them has succeeded. It is therefore to be presumed that Great-Britain proposes to obtain, by his generalship*, a most unrivalled end.

CHATHAM, *New-Jersey, May* 4.

We hear from undoubted authority from New-York, that four regiments of the enemy are actually embarked for sea, and from circumstances, 'tis thought a general embarkation will shortly take place.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 11.

Extract of a letter from general Schuyler to general Washington, dated Albany, 27th April, 1779.

"Last night capt. Graham, of Van Scaick's, delivered me dispatches from that officer, advising me of the success of the troops of the United States, under his command on the enterprize against Onondaga; for particulars permit me to refer your excellency to the enclosed papers

The secrecy, dispatch and propriety with which col. Van Scaick has executed his orders, do him great honour, and he is highly satisfied with the conduct of the officers and troops that accompanied him on the expedition."

Fort Schuyler, April 24, 1779.

Minutes and proceeding of the Onondaga expedition.

Early on Monday morning, the nineteenth inst. I marched from Fort Schuyler with a detachment of troops consisting of 558 men, including officers, and after putting 8 days provision into 29 batteaux which had been conveyed over the carrying-place in the night, and leaving a sufficient number of soldiers to assist the batteaux men to get the boats down Wood-Creek, with five officers to hurry them on, the remainder of the troops marched, to the old Scow Place, 22 miles by land, but much more by water, the troops arrived at 3 o'clock P. M. but the boats did not arrive till 10 o'clock, having been much obstructed by trees which had fallen across the creek. As soon as the boats arrived, the whole of the troops embarked, and upon entering the Oneida lake, were much impeded by a cold head wind, made one halt in the night for the rear-most boats to come up, and proceeded to Prisser's Bay, where we arrived at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th inst. to wait again for the coming up of all the boats, when we continued with as much expedition as possible to the Onondaga landing, opposite to old Fort Brewington, and arrived there at 3 o'clock P. M. from whence, after leaving the boats with a proper guard, we marched 8 or 9 miles on our way to the Onondaga settlement, and lay on our arms all night without fire, not being able to continue our march in the dark. (The night cold)

Very early on the 21st we proceeded on to the Salt Lake, forded an arm of that lake 200 yards over and 4 feet deep a considerable part of the way; pushed on to the Onondaga creek, where capt. Graham with his company of light infantry took an Onondaga warrior prisoner, which was the first Indian we had discovered; ordered capt. Graham to endeavour to surround the first Onandaga settlements, which were about two miles off; and hastening on the troops by companies as they crossed the creek upon a log (the creek not being fordable) I soon arrived with the whole of the detachment at the principal castle; but was before apprised of their having discovered our advanced parties while they were taking some prisoners; upon which I ordered different routes to be taken by several different detachments, in order to surround as many of their settlements as possible at the same time, which extended 8 miles in length, with some scattered habitations lying back of the castles, and on the opposite side of the creek; but notwithstanding we entered their first settlement in the most secret manner, and quite undiscovered by them, they soon received the alarm throughout the whole and fled to the woods, but without being able to carry off any thing with them. We took 33 Indians and one white man prisoners, and killed 12 Indians. The whole of their settlements, consisting of about 50 houses, with a large quantity of corn and beans, were burnt, a number of fine horses, and every other kind of stock we found were killed; about 100 guns some of which were rifles, were found among the plunder, the most of which, after the men had loaded themselves with as much as they could carry, was destroyed, with a considerable quantity of ammunition; one swivel, taken at the council house, had the trunnions broke off, and was otherwise damaged, and in fine the destruction of all their settlements was compleat. After which we began our march back, recross'd the creek and forded the arm of the lake, along side of which we encamped on very good ground. Having been once interrupted in our return by a small party of Indians, who fired at us from the opposite side of the creek, but were soon beat off by lieut. Evans's rifle-men, with the loss of one killed on the part of the enemy, and none on our own (fair weather all this day). 22d, Marched down to the landing, found the batteaux in good order, reimbarked and rowed to the Seven Mile Island, where we encamped (fair weather). 23d, Crossed the lake, and landed two miles up Wood Creek; at two o'clock, left two companies to guard and assist the batteaux men in getting up the boats, marched 8 miles and encamped along side of Fish Creek (fair weather). Saturday 24th, Small showers of rain on our march to the fort, where we arrived at 12 o'clock, having been out 5 days and an half, the whole distance of going and returning being 180 miles, not having lost a single man.

A RETURN of PRISONERS taken, and the number of killed in the Onondaga castle, on the 21st April, 1779.

2 Sachems,	}	Prisoners.
6 Warriors,		
12 Women,		
13 Children,		
1 White man,		

12 killed, chiefly Warriors.

G. V. SCAICK, Col.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, *May* 11.

On Sunday last, capt. Yallot, in the schooner Lord Camden, of this port, arrived here, in a short passage, from 'Statia. She sailed hence about five weeks since, in company with several vessels, bound to the same port, none of which had arrived a fortnight ago.

St. Kitt's papers, brought by capt. Yallot, advise, that his Britannic majesty's ship Portsmouth, on her passage, with dispatches, from England to St. Lucia, had taken an American ship of 20 guns, and had retaken the Ceres British sloop of war—that on the 10th ult. 7 French frigates passed by that island, convoying 60 victuallers to Martinique and Guadaloupe—that a Virginia schooner, with 36 hogsheads of tobacco, staves, shingles, &c. from James river, bound to 'Statia, was taken and carried into Basseterre in that island.

Our advices from Antigua say, that adm. Byron, with 23 ships of the line, 3 fifty gun ships, and some frigates and sloops, lie at St. Lucia, in sight of Martinique; that 12 of the first are kept constantly cruizing betwixt that island and Martinique, to observe the motions of the French, whose fleet now consists of 19 sail of the line, exclusive of frigates, having been reinforced with 7 sail, under the command of Monf. de Gras, which gentleman, it is reported, has superseded the count d'Estaing in the command.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Eustatius, to another in this town, dated April 23.

"From every appearance, as well as our last advices from Europe, there is not the least expectation of an accommodation taking place, both England and France exerting every nerve for the domain of the sea; from their high-wrought manœuvres, no advantage is yet obtained. Spain is slow in her movements, but must soon interfere. All the friends of America are lost in amazement, and shudder at the thought of your present state, from the low credit of your paper currency, which must end only in your destruction, if its credit is not shortly reinstated; and no remedy to me appears left, but that of an excessive heavy tax, and a loan in Europe, if to be obtained. It is not your want of resources or wealth, but bad policy and want of virtue, that are now likely to destroy and ruin your country and our hopes. You must, in future, trade for yourselves; all foreigners have done with you, until you retrieve the credit of your paper. Many of us here have a considerable part of our capitals in your funds, through numberless dangers and losses, and at low advances.—I need not mention to you our apparent loss at present."

ANNAPOLIS, May 14.

A number of the enemy's vessels have lately appeared and still continue in our bay; they have captured some vessels, and chased others as high as the mouth of Patowmack. Their destination and intentions are not known.

Rivington's royal Gazette of the 1st inst. mentions, that the Revenge cutter, commanded by capt. Cunningham, is taken and carried into New York.

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq; GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

THAT no excuse may be left to those who may riotously break the peace, and disturb the order essential to the happiness of the public and the security of individuals, I have thought fit, with the advice of the council, being induced thereto by complaints of recent outrages, and threats to repeat and extend them, to warn all persons in this state against raising or joining in any riotous assembly or proceeding, as highly illegal, and to notify and declare, that they will, by such unwarrantable conduct, subject themselves to the necessary and exemplary punishments inflicted by the law. And all judges, justices, and officers of justice in this state, are required, according to the duties of their offices, to prevent and suppress all such riots, and to put those who may commit them in a due course of law.

Given under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

By his excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

PROCLAMATION.

By his EXCELLENCY GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; general and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by my proclamation, dated the [illegible] day of last month, a pardon was offered to all officers from the army, dispersed in different parts of the states, who should rejoin their respective corps by the first of May next; And, Whereas from the shortness of the term limitted for its operation, the offer of grace therein contained hath not had sufficient time to circulate as extensively as was necessary to answer the benevolent purpose for which it was designed; I have therefore thought proper to extend it to a further period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the 21st day of July next.

Given at head quarters, Middle-Brook, this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

G. WASHINGTON.

By his excellency's command,

TENCH TILGHMAN.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, May 10, 1779.

LOST by the subscriber, the time when not certain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for [illegible] Dollars. No. 491, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Stewart in three years from that date.

Any person, on delivering the abovementioned Certificate to the subscriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, shall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for sale, those to whom it may be offered are requested to stop the same, and to make the person offering give an account how it came into their possession. It can be of no use to any but the owner, as payment is stopt at the Loan-Office.

JAMES DICK.

April 20, 1779.

ANY persons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Lloyd, late of Talbot county, in Maryland deceased, by enquiring of Zadock Bothfield, in Jame county, may hear of some thing to their advantage. 1810 Dollars

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TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED May 10, 1779, from Annapolis certain JOHN BOWER, a new recruit for the first Maryland regiment; he is about twenty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, was born in England, but has been from there about eight years: he had on, when he went away, a blue plush coat, red waistcoat, blue breeches, felt hat, and a pair of olnaburg trousers. Whoever takes up the said deserter, and delivers him to any officer of the Maryland line, or to me at Annapolis, shall receive the above reward from

WALAMB, R. S. 1807 Dollars

To be SOLD at public vendue on the premises, on the 20th day of May next, the following tracts of LAND, lying within one mile of Calvert county court-house, on the main road leading to Benedict ferry,

PART of four tracts of land, containing 306½ acres, the title indisputable. On the said land is a good finished framed dwelling house, 20 feet by 16, two rooms and two fire places on the lower floor, with a large brick chimney, a framed clapboard kitchen 20 by 16, a corn-house and lumber-house, a milk-house, a paled garden 80 feet square, a 40 feet tobacco-house, and one large washing-house; 269 bearing apple trees, and one young orchard of 117 trees, about 300 young peach trees, and a nursery of 300 apple trees, and very good swamp ground for meadow; about 150 acres of wood land, with a large quantity of timber and large poplar trees. The quality of the soil and improvements will be best known by viewing the land. For terms apply to the subscribers, who live on the said land.

TALBOT, JOHN, FRANCIS, & REBECCAH WILLIAMS.

2 [illegible] 35

TO BE SOLD,

FOR CONTINENTAL MONEY,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, situate on the lower end of KENT-ISLAND, in the state of MARYLAND, and known by the name of KENT FORK MANOR, bounded by the waters and Western Bays, with a line drawn thro' the neck from one bay to the other. The shores abound with fish, oysters and wild fowl, and the produce of the land may be carried to any market on the navigable waters on the bay. The exact number of acres is not ascertained. The annual amount of the rents is between twenty-five and twenty-six thousand pounds of crop tobacco. For further particulars apply to the honourable DANIEL CARROLL, Esq; in Annapolis, or to the subscriber near Dumfries, in Virginia.

3w 3 WILLIAM MACRENT.

THE subscriber proposing to reprint the LAWS of MARYLAND now in force, from BACON's collection up to the present government, has sent subscription papers to the clerks of the several counties, to give those an opportunity of subscribing who are desirous of having them. They will be done in the same manner with BACON's, stitched in blue paper, and delivered to the subscribers for ten dollars each copy.—He intended to have begun the work some time ago, but has not yet been able to procure paper fit for the purpose.—Subscriptions are taken in at his office.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Lately published, and to be had at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE *in Charles-street,*

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Passed last SESSION of ASSEMBLY;

AND

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the OLD PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street.*